

**USAID/PEACE CORPS
SMALL PROJECT
ASSISTANCE (SPA)
PROGRAM
2002**

**Results Review and
Resource Request (R4)**

Please Note:

The attached FY 2002 Results Review and Resource Request ("R4") was assembled and analyzed by the country or USAID operating unit identified on this cover page.

The R4 is a "pre-decisional" USAID document and does not reflect results stemming from formal USAID review(s) of this document.

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R4 Part I: Overview/Factors Affecting Program Performance

While the Small Projects Assistance (SPA) Program enables USAID to have a direct development impact in selected priority areas, it also enables Peace Corps Volunteers (PCVs) to engage community members in a participatory process that contributes to sustainable development at the local level. USAID's ability to have an impact at the grassroots continues to be enhanced through the SPA program.

In FY 1999, approximately 70 percent of all SPA funding was provided by USAID Bureaus and field Missions. More importantly, PCVs have worked with communities and host country sponsoring agencies to generate in-kind contributions and other additional resources. In FY 1999, local contributions to community projects (both local community and local community-leveraged funds) exceeded SPA grant contributions in FY 1999.

The SPA Program employs both grants and technical assistance to provide communities with the seed money as well as the skills necessary to address locally identified needs. In FY 1999, 1,088 grant activities were conducted at 67 Peace Corps posts, affecting 73 countries. This total may be attributed, in part, to consistent SPA grant reporting from posts, and the full engagement of SPA Programs in recent new country entries (Jordan, Macedonia, South Africa and Mozambique).

Progress was made toward increasing the participation of women in all levels of grant implementation. The participation of 407,277 women represents 53 percent of SPA activity beneficiaries, and performance data tables show disaggregated numbers for male and female beneficiaries of all SPA grants to enable measurement of future achievements.

Capacity building is a cornerstone of the SPA Program. In keeping with this focus 97 Peace Corps training events were supported with SPA technical assistance funding. These technical assistance activities complement the grant component of the SPA Program by strengthening technical skills and enhancing the design and management of community-based projects.

It is noteworthy that 15 percent of SPA resources supported technical assistance in FY 1999. However this tells only part of the story, because approximately 20 percent of total grant funding supported activities with a strong training component. The overall share of resources directed toward capacity building actually surpasses one-third of total program resources.¹

The scope of SPA activity in FY 1999 was largely determined by: (1) the availability of resources; (2) the number of countries with SPA programs; and (3) the number of Peace Corps Volunteers participating in the program. These elements were affected by the following factors.

USAID Funding Levels: Overall SPA Program funding increased from \$2,734,907 in FY 1998, to \$3,269,907 in FY 1999, including supplemental funding of \$535,000 to respond to local community needs following Hurricane Mitch. Yet, increases did not occur uniformly across regions. Africa Bureau commitments to SPA decreased while ENI Bureau funding earmarked

¹It is important to note that people may be trained and local capacity enhanced even when the activity's primary objective is related to production or construction. Hence, the technical assistance share of SPA resources is actually much higher.

for the NIS region increased. Changes notwithstanding, program funding has remained relatively constant for community grant activities and performance exceeded 1995 projected levels. As a result of increased emphasis on capacity building and host country national training activities, target levels for all indicators were increased for FY 1999 through FY 2004.

Country Phase Outs and New Entries: In FY 1999, Peace Corps suspended programs in Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Uganda. Post closings effected in FY 1998 continued in Chad, Guinea-Bissau, and Sri Lanka. At the same time, SPA programs have resumed in Macedonia and are in full implementation this year in Mozambique, South Africa, and Suriname. Even with post closings, new programs have contributed to higher than anticipated overall performance levels.

Turnover of Field Personnel: The way in which personnel from both Peace Corps and USAID promote the SPA Program directly affects its acceptance and use in the field. Some Peace Corps staff and Volunteers see the program as integral to their programming efforts; others see it as ancillary. In some countries, USAID staff participate in SPA Program activities, and in others they do not. Yet because turnover among Peace Corps and USAID in-country personnel is quite high, the entire focus of a country-level SPA Program may change dramatically from year to year with changes in personnel.

Understanding of the SPA Program: The combination of Peace Corps/Washington and in-country staff turnover has affected both the understanding of SPA Program goals and efforts to keep field personnel informed on how the program continues to evolve, e.g. the inclusion of community-level training as grant eligible, and the integration of SPA-funded community activities into a Volunteer's primary sectoral programming. It is expected that commitments to revise and update SPA marketing materials, an increased emphasis on activity monitoring and providing guidance to Peace Corps posts will result in a much more effective utilization of program resources.

Outcome Analysis: SPA Program staff worked to further refine indicators that capture the types of SPA Program outcomes reported. A supplementary annex presents ten outcome variables along with examples of indicators that illustrate activity outcomes. In FY 2000, these outcomes and indicators will be published in a small booklet intended to help Peace Corps Volunteers and their counterparts articulate and report on the impact of the SPA activities in which they are involved.

In addition, SPA-supported training events utilize participatory evaluation methods that equip participants with tools to examine impact. SPA Program staff are working with Peace Corps' Program Learnings Unit to ensure that the tools and techniques being utilized to capture program impact are incorporated into the Peace Corps' broader project evaluation framework.

R4 Part II Results Review by SO

Text for SO a

Country/Organization: World-wide Peace Corps Small Project Assistance (SPA) Program

Objective ID: 940-001-01

Objective Name: Enhance communities' capabilities to conduct low-cost, grassroots, sustainable development projects

Self Assessment: On Track

Self Assessment Narrative: In FY 1999, achievements measured against all indicators met or exceeded projected performance goals as reflected in the performance data tables.

Primary Link to Strategic Agency Framework: 1.3 Economic Oppty for Rural/Urban Poor
(please select only one)

Secondary Link to Strategic Agency Framework:
(select as many as you require)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1 Private Markets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.2 Ag Development/Food Security |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.3 Economic Opportunity for Poor | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.1 Rule of Law/Human Rights |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.2 Credible Political Processes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2.3 Politically Active Civil Society |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2.4 Accountable Gov't Institutions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3.1 Access to Ed/Girl's Education |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3.2 Higher Ed/Sustainable Development | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Unintended Pregnancies Reduced |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Infant/Child Health/Nutrition | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Child Birth Mortality Reduced |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.4 HIV/AIDS | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Infectious Diseases Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 5.1 Global Climate Change | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.2 Biological Diversity |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Sustainable Urbanization/Pollution | <input type="checkbox"/> 5.4 Environmentally Sound Energy |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5.5 Natural Resource Management | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.1 Impact of Crises Reduced |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2 Urgent Needs in Time of Crisis Met | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.3 Security/Basic Institutions Reestablished |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1 Responsive Assist Mechanisms Developed | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2 Program Effectiveness Improved |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 7.3 Commit Sustainable Development Assured | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4 Technical/Managerial Capacity Expand |

Link to U.S. National Interests: National Security

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Regional Stability

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): No Secondary Linkage

Summary of the SO:

A critical aspect of the SPA Program is that the development activities it supports cut across many sectoral areas, including environment, child survival, food production, education, water and sanitation, and small enterprise development. Because of its unique, cross-sectoral nature, the SPA Program is served by the following Special Objective (SPO):

Enhance communities' capabilities to conduct low-cost, grassroots, sustainable development activities.

The Global Bureau is reporting on the results of this Special Objective separately to allow for the full impact of the program to be monitored and its link to overall Agency achievement clearly determined. The SPA Program's relationship to USAID goals is reflected by the intermediate results used to measure SPA's progress. These results—which are measured annually on a world-wide basis—directly contribute to the achievement of SPA's SPO.

Intermediate Result 1: Effective implementation of health and water activities by local communities—specifically, projects involving water system installation, latrine construction, and the provision of health services and facilities.

Intermediate Result 2: Effective implementation of economic growth activities by local communities—specifically, education, food production and small business projects.

Intermediate Result 3: Effective implementation of environmental activities by local communities—specifically, projects focusing on environmental awareness campaigns, educational materials production, sustainable agriculture and the upgrading of parks and nature preserves.

Intermediate Result 4: Strengthened local organizational capacity to implement sustainable development activities. Note that this indicator is a proxy indicator since determining impact through analysis of each organization served would be time-consuming and prohibitively costly.

Indicators for IRs 1, 2 and 3:

- the annual number of SPA activities conducted;
- the number of people served annually by these activities;
- the amount of local resources generated annually for each activity;
- the number of individuals trained in the areas of economic development, environment and health and water/sanitation.

Indicator for IR4:

- the annual numbers of people trained in local civic organizations or NGOs world-wide.

Actual data on all SPA SPO indicators is reported annually for all new grants. Information is collected annually from each post with a functioning SPA Program. Peace Corps Volunteers and the community members they work with monitor and report on each individual SPA activity. The information is collected using standard evaluation forms which are then forwarded to Peace Corps/Washington where they are compiled into an annual activities report.

World-wide in FY 1999, SPA community-based activities supported SPO results in the following manner:

- 52 percent addressed broad-based economic growth activities;
- 33 percent supported health and water/sanitation activities;
- 15 percent promoted sustainable environmental activities.

The distribution of SPA activity varies somewhat among Peace Corps regions. For example, health and water/sanitation activities accounted for 44 percent of all SPA activity in the Africa Region and 31 percent in the IAP Region. In the EMA Region, health and water/sanitation activities made up only 21 percent of the total SPA activities, though this was an increase from the previous year (15 percent) and may, in part, be a reflection of increased focus of Peace Corps programs in the areas of health and water sanitation in the EMA Region.

In the IAP Region, environmental activities declined slightly in terms of total share of activities, decreasing from 18 percent in FY 1998 to 15 percent in FY 1999. In the EMA and Africa Regions, the proportion of environmental activities increased slightly, accounting for 23 and nine percent respectively.

Economic development activities accounted for 54 percent of all SPA activity in the IAP Region and for 46 percent in Africa, while in EMA, economic development activities represented 56 percent of the total activity, down from 70 percent in FY 1998. But in order to fully appreciate the workings of this Intermediate Result, it is important to note that 64 percent of all economic development activities focus on education. This relationship and performance towards IR2 will be more fully analyzed in "IR2 - Effective implementation of economic growth activities by local communities" under subheading Performance and Prospects

Peace Corps is using USAID Child Survival funding under IR1 to increase immunization coverage, prevent and treat diarrheal disease, combat child malnutrition, improve maternal health services, prevent and control infectious disease and build HIV/AIDS awareness. Under IR2, child survival funds are used to assist communities in maintaining local gardens for nutritional supplements to their diets and providing communities with training on nutrition and basic micronutrient supplements.

In addition to providing continued funding to the SPA Program, a new agreement was put in place to streamline the processes by which several USAID/Peace Corps PASAs will be reported and managed. These agreements included assistance in the activity areas of basic health care, environment and microenterprise. Reporting on these activity areas will dovetail within the existing IR framework, therefore under the new agreement, the SO and all Intermediate Results and Indicators remain the same. It is also expected that this will improve consistency and usefulness of data captured for USAID's overall reporting requirements.

Key Results:

In FY 1999 a total of 1,088 community-based activities were supported by SPA. These activities directly benefited over 765,000 individuals (more than 53 percent of whom were women or girls). SPA grants and technical assistance totaled \$2,182,293 and local community contributions

exceeded \$2,198,000. Target levels for all indicators have been raised to reflect the increased program focus on capacity building and incorporating locally organized, community-level training in conjunction with traditional SPA community grant activities. FY 1999 achieved these higher goals and will act as a baseline for FY 2000 through FY 2004.

Performance and Prospects:

IR1 - Effective implementation of health and water/sanitation activities by local communities.

1. Performance Analysis: The SPA activities contributing to this intermediate result focused on improvements in health, hygiene, and nutrition via the installation of wells, latrines, cisterns, rural health clinics, and community gardens. Actual levels of activity exceeded planned levels for all indicators. In most instances, activities related to IR1 are satisfying basic human needs and improving the quality of life. However, most of these activities also contribute to the acquisition of new skills and knowledge, which, when applied, change attitudes and behaviors.

In Africa, community projects designed to improve health, nutrition and hygiene accounted for approximately 44 percent of all SPA activities across the three intermediate result categories, representing an increase over the previous year (40 percent). There was also an increase in the proportion of health related activities in the EMA Region, growing from 15 percent of activities in FY 1998 to 21 percent of the overall activities in FY 1999. The IAP Region experienced a slight growth, from 28 percent to 31 percent.

Community Health Training: Volunteers in many countries, encompassing all regions, accessed SPA funds to support grassroots efforts involving health worker and village health committee training. These health education projects often highlighted counterpart skills transfer. Examples include several Volunteers in Guinea who received SPA grants to support midwife and traditional birth attendant training in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, Regional Health Clinics, area leaders, local women and other organizations such as UNICEF. These training opportunities, taken together, benefit thousands of women who now have a trained cadre of local assistance before, during and after the birth of their children. Health clinic responses have been overwhelmingly positive, as the midwives have begun bringing pregnant women in for prenatal check-ups and bringing babies in to be immunized and weighed. They serve as a vital link between villages and health centers in providing care for pregnant women and young children.

Trends also continued in diversifying strategies for presenting health information to accommodate the various work schedules and needs of different segments of participating communities. In FY 1999, several activities used interactive and entertaining formats to engage at-risk youth and reach adults in their evening leisure time. By integrating vital health lessons about STDs, HIV/AIDS, birth spacing, and nutrition with theater (Benin, Togo), sports (Cameroon, Zimbabwe), video and radio (Burkina Faso, Benin), Volunteers and their counterparts took advantage of the informal communication networks that share these health messages with much wider audiences than can be reached in a single training exercise.

Construction of Wells, Storage Tanks, Reservoirs, and Water Flow Systems: The lack of clean, potable water is a problem that communities around the world face on an ongoing basis. Contaminated water supplies are also a major factor in disease transmission and diarrhea. Assistance to community groups interested in securing safe water supplies continues to be an area to which SPA responds.

SPA funding supported the construction of spring catchment water systems in the Philippines. In the wake of Hurricane Mitch, several gravity fed aqueducts in the Dominican Republic were built, and water system projects were carried out in Guatemala and Nicaragua. This use of appropriate technology has also meant teaching various techniques of constructing rope/chain and washer pumps in areas of rural Cameroon, spring capping in Guinea, and solar pumps in Morocco and Mali. Important secondary benefits derived from these projects, are the skills transferred to local workers as they are trained in new methods of construction. This helps ensure sustainability, expand technology use and impact, thereby fostering industry and further innovation. Many of these projects also motivated participants to work as a group, see new possibilities and look for other opportunities to improve their communities.

Latrine Construction: Latrine construction accounts for over 19 percent of the health and sanitation activity supported by SPA in the Africa region, including 22 activities in Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. Twenty-three percent of health activities in the IAP Region constructed latrines or sanitary hand washing stations, of which, nine separate activities took place in the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, and Guatemala following Hurricane Mitch. In the EMA Region, latrine construction adds up to over 22 percent of health/sanitation activities, primarily in Morocco, Nepal, and the Philippines.

Health Clinic Construction: In FY 1999, construction or refurbishing of health posts and clinics represented 13 percent of all IR1 related activities. Activities during this past year have included the construction or rehabilitation of health care facilities in Guinea, Eastern Caribbean (St. Lucia), El Salvador and Burkina Faso.

Other Infrastructure Development: Access is a vital component of health care. During FY 1999, SPA-supported infrastructure activities have assisted communities in the construction or repair of small bridges in El Salvador, Cameroon and Zambia that will ameliorate the impact of seasonal rains and improve local access to clinics, markets, businesses and schools.

Infrastructure support has not always taken the form of simple construction. For instance, SPA supported the use of new technology at a school and a library for the blind in Ryazan, Western Russia in their efforts to purchase optical equipment, and Russian-language books in Braille and large print. One SPA grant helped purchase a Synoptophore to assist specialists in the evaluation of childrens' vision status and their continued therapy, as the school attempts to halt the deterioration of, or possibly improve, the visual acuity of their students. The Ryazan Library for the Blind actually received two grants. One grant assisted in the purchase of large-type editions and Braille books for use by the blind, visually impaired and their families. A second grant enabled five members of the library staff to enroll in a computer course, learning how to use equipment previously donated by another foundation. Prior to this training, the computers were not being utilized; since the training, a database of readers and a catalog of books has been developed. Future plans include the system's use for financial record keeping and a possible connection to the Internet.

2. Expected Progress Through FY 2004: If present trends continue, it is anticipated that at least 1,981 community-based activities designed to improve health, hygiene and nutritional status will be implemented between FY 1999 and FY 2004. In FY 1999, SPA supported activities

expanded the availability and quality of health and hygiene services through construction of clinics, latrines, and water systems. This type of project helped define performance towards the intermediate result and similar activities supporting the construction of health and sanitation infrastructures will be supported in the coming year.

SPA has supported more community-level health and hygiene education efforts designed to complement the tangible, quantifiable accomplishments of construction activities. It is expected this focus will continue and the resulting skills transfers and knowledge exchanges will enhance the sustainability of all health projects by increasing the capacity of local communities to manage their own health care needs. Various approaches are being tested and efforts are still underway to determine which grassroots techniques most effectively encourage behavior changes.

IR2 - Effective implementation of economic growth activities by local communities.

1. Performance Analysis: Progress towards IR2 is achieved through activities associated with income generation, food production, and education, e.g., commercial agriculture, light manufacturing, handicrafts production, micro-enterprise development and employment preparation (particularly among women), school construction/repairs, and instructional materials.

The number of economic development activities account for nearly 56 percent of all SPA grants in Peace Corps' EMA Region, while activities in the IAP and Africa Regions make up 54 and 46 percent, respectively, of grant activity. It is important to note that a large share (64 percent, overall) of economic development activity consists of community-level projects related to education, both formal and non-formal.

Table 3 highlights the percentage of economic development projects that focus on education. As the table also illustrates, this varies by region with the heaviest education emphasis in the EMA region. Because of this emphasis, EMA activities related to IR2 primarily increased access to basic education and contributed to the acquisition of new skills and knowledge. However, in the other two regions, where food production and income generation projects account for 48 percent (IAP) and 37 percent (Africa) of SPA activity under IR2, outcomes also included income generation and improvements in employment and skills needed for employment. Moreover, reports on activities contributing to IR2 were more likely to cite less tangible outcomes such as enhanced self-esteem and group solidarity.

Libraries and Community Resource Centers: The establishment or enhancement of libraries and community resource centers accounted for approximately to half of all SPA education activities. In this past year, with the support of SPA, many schools have enhanced their libraries to include or upgrade computer education labs, where students and local community residents can make use of structured computer literacy courses. With established centers, students, teachers, and community members are all able to access information, acquire and improve the skills necessary for future employment.

With many NGOs active in this area and more consistently developed infrastructure, the majority of computer learning centers and additions of internet service took place in the EMA region in FY 1999. Nevertheless, computer resource development and training projects are in progress or have been completed in Papua New Guinea and Samoa. In St. Lucia (Eastern Caribbean) a Volunteer has worked with an existing center to renovate facilities where high temperatures and humidity contribute to frequent system failures.

Classroom Construction, Rehabilitation and Maintenance: Schools around the world, in various states of overcrowding and disrepair, continue to deteriorate as maintenance and construction budgets are not available. Unsuitable school conditions affect students' safety, attendance, motivation and concentration - thereby affecting levels of academic achievement. Under IR2, more than one-quarter of SPA resources were used to construct or make improvements to school facilities, thereby increasing educational opportunities at the grassroots level in countries from every region, including Tonga, Suriname, Armenia, Russia Far East, Lesotho and Guinea. Activities providing schools with the simple addition of chairs or tables enabled students in Togo, Kiribati, Malawi and Kenya to work more effectively - without sitting on the ground.

In many rural areas, students advancing from primary to secondary school must travel to regional capitals or larger towns to attend. This is a critical point where fewer girls than boys advance, since family decisions must be made regarding the expense of providing housing and supervision if relatives do not live near the school. SPA helped address this issue and contribute to girls attendance in secondary school by providing safe, clean living spaces for students. The Lwandai and Ndwika Girls Secondary School Dormitory projects in Tanzania supported the renovation of existing dormitories that were unused and in disrepair in Ndwika, and the purchase of bunk beds and lockers to reduce overcrowding in the single Lwandai dormitory. It is also expected that academic performances will increase as overcrowding is eliminated.

Vocational Training: In addition to traditional construction and repair activities, a number of school communities are initiating SPA-supported activities that incorporate opportunities for students to gain vocational training and experience while accomplishing school improvements. Students have participated in the fabrication of desks, tables and chairs for classrooms and libraries. Other activities are providing valuable services to their communities. For example, the San Jose R.C. school in Belize was able to purchase four sewing machines and train the Hawiia 4-H club in tailoring services, including: measuring cloth, sewing, and maintaining the machines. The community is benefiting from low-cost, locally available clothing, the youth have gained marketable skills, and the school is receiving income in an economically depressed area.

Training of Teachers: In 1999, SPA supported activities that contributed to the professional skills development of teachers and their increased capacity to instruct using proven teaching methodologies and updated resources. Funds spent in training teachers have a multiplying impact annually, as those teachers pass on their knowledge to new students and share their experiences with colleagues.

SPA funds in The Gambia, enabled Sukuta primary school teachers to learn basic computer skills which they are currently using to conduct mini-classes in their resource center for two to three students at a time. In Ukraine, a SPA grant and USIS Democracy grant helped sponsor a training to upgrade the skills of teachers in environmental education. Also in Ukraine, a SPA supported activity trained English teachers in techniques for integrating new materials and innovative teaching methods in their current lesson plans.

Instructional Materials and Equipment: SPA has also helped expand the quality of basic education through better instructional materials, media and methods. A lack of instructional resources has prompted Volunteers and teachers to seek grants to publish local language training

materials or other text books not readily available. SPA supported an activity in Papua New Guinea that designed, produced and distributed approximately 400 math reference manuals students use as learning guides while preparing for national exams.

Learning does not always take place in a school setting, such as in the SPA supported Literacy Materials activity in Guinea. The Kouroussa Women's Center received copies of reading and writing instructional manuals and workbooks, in addition to math workbooks. By the end of a training cycle, members have tested with increased levels of functional literacy and have attained greater self-confidence, self-esteem and group solidarity. A women's resource center in Jordan also received manuals on a variety of topics such as small business management, handicraft marketing and training techniques. The first two-day seminar using new manuals has trained 27 women in costing and planning for sustainability, and the center has already received requests from other women seeking to use these resources.

Non-Formal Education and Youth Development: Non-formal education (NFE) activities, particularly those related to youth development, were an important SPA focus in FY 1999. It is important to underscore the fact that many of the NFE activities are directed towards underserved populations, such as girls, youth-at-risk, the handicapped, and isolated rural youth with no access to formal education.

Several activities arranged Life Skills workshops for young girls to provide a forum for discussion of issues like unwanted pregnancy, HIV/AIDS, drug abuse and the benefits of education. In Malawi, this was done in conjunction with efforts to encourage peer-education and group support. In Tonga, through the Ha'apai Youth Group, boys were included in the activity, addressing a need to reach youth of both sexes with important health information.

Income Generation/Employment: SPA resources support projects that help augment income and provide hands-on training for groups of individuals who have not previously had access to the capital, equipment, or markets required to generate income. Many income-generating activities neared or exceeded 50 percent participation by women. This is especially true among livestock raising endeavors.

Rural women and men gained organizational, accounting, project management and animal husbandry skills by raising and selling alucodes in Benin, goats in Nepal, pigs in Kenya, chickens in Gabon, and iguanas in Honduras. Women were also active beneficiaries of apiculture training in several countries. This includes members of the Kadiolo Apiculture Association in Mali, who learned hive construction, maintenance, honey harvesting and sales alongside their male family members and neighbors.

Several activities provided skills transfer in traditional crafts in order to increase women's self-sufficiency, self-esteem and provide income-generating skills. These included soap production in Benin, bread making in Togo, and felt production in the Kyrgyz Republic.

2. Expected Progress Through FY 2004: An estimated target of 3,136 economic development activities will be accomplished between FY 1999 and FY 2004. An education focus will continue to characterize IR2, especially in the Africa and EMA Regions. This is particularly important with respect to the resource allocation decisions made by USAID Bureaus and Missions. In the Africa Region, for example, more than 63 percent of all SPA-supported grant

activity contributes to IR2 goal of effective implementation of economic development by local communities. This highlights the importance of Economic Growth funds in this region.

IR3 - Effective implementation of environmental activities by local communities.

1. Performance Analysis: The activities encompassed by IR3 consist primarily of environmental education, conservation of biodiversity and sustainable natural resources management – i.e., reforestation, agroforestry, and soil conservation. In FY 1999, environment projects accounted for 16 percent of total SPA activity world-wide. Nearly 54 percent of all activities categorized under IR3 and supported by SPA takes place in the EMA Region, yet even here, environmental activities comprise only 23 percent of all regional activity. This can be attributed, at least partially, to the wide variety of alternative resources available for environmental sector support.

SPA-supported activities that contribute to IR3 encompass a variety of outcomes. In FY 1999, ecotourism and sustainable management of biodiversity resource activities resulted in income generation and improvements in employment opportunities, particularly in border areas around national parks. Further sustainable income will be generated through marketing the fruit of olive and fruit trees originally planted to stabilize areas at risk of erosion. Due to a prevalence of local NGOs that are developing within this sector, SPA reports on environment activity frequently chronicle organizational strengthening, such as improved planning and management capacity and enhanced linkages or networking capabilities

Environmental Education: SPA resources were employed in non-formal settings to help raise awareness and influence community attitudes towards the environment. There were activities in each region involving village clean ups and/or park repairs that increased community pride, responsibility and cooperation. Several activities also addressed the benefits of recycling and waste disposal, including projects in Panama, Poland, and the Plastic Bag Recycling Workshops that took place in Mali.

In FY 1999, activities in Kyrgyz Republic, Panama, Tonga and Ukraine also included efforts to involve and motivate school-age children in cleaning and preserving their environment. SPA grants in The Gambia helped several Volunteers and primary school students conduct battery collection and disposal drives in several villages. The activities educated children and their parents regarding the dangers of this chronic environmental issue, raised awareness of environmental health in general, and actually disposed of thousands of decaying, discarded batteries.

Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity: Projects involving ecotourism have been undertaken in all regions, as Volunteers work with communities to generate income while preserving the diversity and integrity of their interdependent flora and fauna. A majority of projects took place in the EMA region, including activities in Bulgaria, Kazakhstan, Philippines, Poland, Romania and Thailand. In Africa, a Volunteer in Ghana worked with communities near the Adaklu Mountain to help plan and fund construction of basic structures and train personnel in order to develop and manage tourism in this forested area.

Sustainable Natural Resources Management: A number of SPA-supported environmental projects maintain or increase the productive capacity of the natural resource base through agroforestry and soil conservation activities. Many of these activities are low cost local

interventions and training exchanges, some involving SPA funds which enable an experienced host country national farmer or extension agent to share conservation techniques and strategies with other area farmers.

One example took place in Bitchabé, Togo where community members learned natural fertilizing options, nitrogen fixing crops and trees, contour farming and other appropriate methods of preventing soil erosion. By implementing these techniques, area residents will preserve and improve their current harvests, diversify their sources of annual income and nutrition by proper crop rotation, and preserve the quality of their soil.

In Morocco, planting trees to help stabilize marginal land and prevent erosion is a continual process of education and action. Several FY 1999 activities incorporate lessons learned from 1998 SPA activities that noted the benefits of combining a reforestation project with the economic incentive of income generation through the sale of fruit, olives or wood. In fact, women worked so well together on one such community tree planting project in Ourd Srou, it resulted in the formation of a community center and women's cooperative.

2. Expected Progress Through FY 2004: It is expected that 951 community-based activities related to the environment will be completed between FY 1999 and FY 2004. We will continue to urge Volunteers, HCN counterparts, and PC staff to help us learn more about which grassroots techniques most effectively encourage changes in attitudes and behavior. We will also continue to examine whether organizational strengthening strategies employed by environmental organizations are relevant to other types of local organizations.

E. IR4 - Strengthened local organizational capacity to implement sustainable development activities.

1. Performance Analysis: Contributions towards IR4 are measured by the number of individuals who have received SPA-supported technical training, as well as training in community project design and management. Host Country Nationals who participated in SPA-supported training activities during FY 1999 represented more than 2,350 different organizations and communities; primarily local civic groups, NGOs and, occasionally, local, state and national government agencies.

Under IR4's proxy indicator it is assumed that when the members of a local organization participate in a formal training activity and acquire new skills, they will then take those skills back to their organizations and apply them. The resultant application of these skills can only strengthen the capacity of that organization.

In FY 1999, looking beyond the proxy indicator for more specific evidence of organizational strengthening, there is evidence that SPA-supported activities were leading to strengthened group solidarity, improved planning and management capacity and enhanced linkages and networking capabilities.

In fact, Peace Corps is placing an increasing emphasis on NGO development which is beginning to show cumulative progress. As a direct result of a SPA-supported regional NGO workshop in Romania last year, three follow on workshops were conducted in Mongolia, Uzbekistan and Zambia for PC Volunteers, staff and NGO leaders. These three events enabled the 68 host

country participants (M-21/F-47) to identify strengths and weaknesses, recognize opportunities for collaboration and assistance, develop networks of communication, share promising practices related to NGO development, and begin to design appropriate programming and training methodologies.

2. Expected Progress Through FY 2004: If present trends continue, it is anticipated that at least 14,284 representatives from community-based organizations and NGOs will be trained between FY 1999 and FY 2004. Experience has shown that Peace Corps' in-service training workshops are particularly valuable because they encourage Volunteers and their counterparts from different organizations and communities to build teams, create linkages, and share information about their grassroots development activities. Lessons learned indicate that when we help strengthen the Peace Corps' programming and training capabilities for NGO development and participatory community project design and management, SPA resources are more effectively utilized.

The SPA Program will continue to emphasize the importance of its technical assistance component which provides support for HCN skill training on a regional or national level. SPA technical assistance complements and enhances the grant activities primarily through the following types of events:

Participatory Community Project Design and Management (PDM) Workshops: PDM workshops are designed to ensure that SPA activities respond to community needs and priorities. PDM content is geared to the training of participants in the project development process. Workshop goals are to: (1) reinforce the philosophy of participatory processes and provide additional methodologies for involving community members in designing and implementing their own community projects; (2) enhance the outreach capabilities of Volunteers and their counterparts; (3) strengthen HCN community development skills.

Technical Skill Training Workshops: These workshops provide the technical skills necessary for sustainable community development (i.e., wells construction, fruit tree grafting techniques, food processing and marketing, etc.).

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

If funding levels are not maintained, SPA programs will operate in fewer countries and at reduced levels of effort in selected countries.

Other Donor Programs:

Peace Corps provides oversight and fiscal accountability for all USAID-supported activity. Local community organizations make in-kind contributions of land, labor, and materials. Increasingly, local communities are leveraging third-party contributions towards their community activities from national (municipal, state and federal government agencies) and international sources (i.e., Eurasia Fund, World Bank, British Council).

Major Contractors and Grantees:

USAID makes funds available through a participating agency service agreement to the Peace Corps which, in turn, provides funds and technical assistance to local community organizations. Most grant recipients provide almost 40 percent of total project costs.

Table 1. Projected Annual Indicators of Progress Toward SPA SPO

Objective Name: Enhance communities' capabilities to conduct low-cost. Grassroots, sustainable development projects.								
Objective ID: 940-001-01		Organization: Peace Corps Small Project Assistance (SPA) Program						
Intermediate Results	Indicator	(Actual) 1999	Target 2000	Target 2001	Target 2002	Target 2003	Target 2004	Cumulative Total
IRs 1,2, and 3	1.Activities Conducted	1,088	1,110	1,080	1,010	925	855	6,068
(Cumulative Presentation of Performance Data)	2.Beneficiaries Served	766,020	768,000	736,000	680,800	629,600	583,200	4,163,620
	3.Resources Generated	2,198,807	2,230,000	2,100,000	1,943,500	1,798,000	1,663,000	11,933,307
	4.Individuals Trained	14,747	16,450	16,200	15,600	14,650	13,650	91,297
IR 4	1.Organizations Strengthened	2,369	2,420	2,660	2,460	2,275	2,100	14,284

Table 2. Summary of Progress Toward SPA SPO

Objective Name: Enhance communities' capabilities to conduct low-cost. Grassroots, sustainable development projects.					
Objective ID: 940-001-01		Organization: Peace Corps Small Project Assistance (SPA) Program			
Intermediate Results	Indicator	1997	1999		
		(Baseline) ^a	Planned ^b	Actual	% Exceeding Plan
IRs 1,2, and 3 (Cumulative Presentation of Performance Data)	1.Activities Conducted	781	803	1,088	36%
	2.Beneficiaries Served	458,347	567,674	766,020 ^c	35%
	3.Resources Generated	1,772,593	1,373,998	2,198,807	60%
	4.Individuals Trained	7,948	10,918 ^c	14,747	35%
IR 4	1.Organizations Strengthened	2,259	2,200	2,369	4%

^a Baseline represents actual performance levels achieved during FY-1997.

^b Using revised baseline, planned performance levels have been projected for FY-1998 through FY-2004.

^c The 766,020 beneficiaries reported represents 407,277 women and 358,743 men.

^d Because people trained has exceeded planned levels in past years, the target was adjusted upward in 1998.

Table 3. Share of Economic Development Activity Focusing on Education

Objective Name: Enhance communities' capabilities to conduct low-cost. Grassroots, sustainable development projects.			
Objective ID: 940-001-01		Organization: Peace Corps Small Project Assistance (SPA) Program	
Region	Economic Development Activities (#)	Education Activities (#)	Education Share of Total Activities (%)
IAP	134	69	52%
AFR	202	128	63%
EMA	225	162	72%
World-Wide	561	359	64%

Performance Data Table IR1-a

Objective: Enhance communities' capabilities to conduct low-cost, grassroots sustainable development projects.			
Objective ID: 940-001-01			
Approved:		Country/Organization: Peace Corps Small Project Assistance (SPA) Program	
Result Name: IR1: Effective implementation of health and water/sanitation activities by local communities.			
Indicator: Annual number of activities related to health and water/sanitation			
Unit of Measure: # activities conducted	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: PCV, Counterpart, & Staff Reports	1999	212	356
Indicator/Description:	2000	360	
	2001	355	
	2002	330	
Comments: With increased focus on integrating community activities as part of the PCV assignment, the baseline targets established in 1995 for FY 1999 have been adjusted upwards from 162 to 212. This adjustment can be supported by an added emphasis on the part of Peace Corps in the health area, particularly focusing on community level trainings and public awareness campaigns in basic maternal health, HIV/AIDS and PEI efforts.	2003	300	
	2004	280	

Performance Data Table IR1-b

Objective: Enhance communities' capabilities to conduct low-cost, grassroots sustainable development projects.					
Objective ID: 940-001-01					
Approved:		Country/Organization: Peace Corps Small Project Assistance (SPA) Program			
Result Name: IR1: Effective implementation of health and water/sanitation activities by local communities.					
Indicator: Number of people served annually by activities related to health and water / sanitation					
Unit of Measure: Individual beneficiaries	Year	Planned	Actual	Female	Male
Source: PCV, Counterpart, & Staff Reports	1999	241,139	327,629	178,270	149,359
Indicator/Description:	2000	328,500			
	2001	327,500			
	2002	303,000			
Comments: With increased focus on integrating community activities as part of the PCV assignment, the baseline targets established in 1995 for FY 1999 have been adjusted upwards from 98,412 to 241,139. This increase can also be attributed to several large-scale community health activities and public awareness campaigns and clinic constructions affecting large population areas.	2003	280,000			
	2004	259,200			

Performance Data Table IR1-c

Objective: Enhance communities' capabilities to conduct low-cost, grassroots sustainable development projects.			
Objective ID: 940-001-01			
Approved:		Country/Organization: Peace Corps Small Project Assistance (SPA) Program	
Result Name: IR1: Effective implementation of health and water/sanitation activities by local communities.			
Indicator: Local resources generated annually through activities related to health and water/sanitation			
Unit of Measure: \$ equivalents of labor, supplies / materials, and local currency	Year	Planned	Actual
	1999	363,562	641,748
Source: PCV, Counterpart, & Staff Reports	2000	650,000	
Indicator/Description:	2001	625,000	
	2002	579,000	
	2003	535,000	
Comments: Local resources of \$438,459 enabled leveraging an additional \$203,289 from local/state government, and national and international NGOs, such as World Neighbors, FONDO(Canada), Near East Foundation, Eurasia Foundation and the Special Olympics. With increased focus on integrating community activities as part of the PCV assignment, the baseline targets established in 1995 for FY 1999 have been adjusted upwards from \$333,545 to \$363,562.	2004	494,000	

Performance Data Table IR1-d

Objective: Enhance communities' capabilities to conduct low-cost, grassroots sustainable development projects.					
Objective ID: 940-001-01					
Approved:		Country/Organization: Peace Corps Small Project Assistance (SPA) Program			
Result Name: IR1: Effective implementation of health and water/sanitation activities by local communities.					
Indicator: Number of individuals trained in the skills related to health and water/sanitation					
Unit of Measure: # people trained	Year	Planned	Actual	Female	Male
Source: PCV, Counterpart, & Staff Reports	1999	2,747	5,050	2,947	2,103
Indicator/Description:	2000	5,200			
	2001	4,900			
	2002	4,600			
Comments: With increased focus on integrating community activities as part of the PCV assignment, the baseline targets established in 1995 for FY 1999 have been adjusted upwards from 2,200 to 2,747. This better reflects the number of community health training activities in hygiene, child care, nutrition, midwifery, HIV/AIDS and STDs, latrine and water source maintenance will continue through FY 2000, then gradually decrease as available funding diminishes.	2003	4,250			
	2004	4,000			

Performance Data Table IR2-a

Objective: Enhance communities' capabilities to conduct low-cost, grassroots sustainable development projects.	
Objective ID: 940-001-01	
Approved:	Country/Organization: Peace Corps Small Project Assistance (SPA) Program
Result Name: IR2: Effective implementation of economic growth activities by local communities.	
Indicator: Annual number of activities related to economic growth.	

Performance Data Table IR2-b

Objective: Enhance communities' capabilities to conduct low-cost, grassroots sustainable development projects.					
Objective ID: 940-001-01					
Approved:		Country/Organization: Peace Corps Small Project Assistance (SPA) Program			
Result Name: IR2: Effective implementation of economic growth activities by local communities.					
Indicator: Number of people served annually by economic growth activities					
Unit of Measure: Individual beneficiaries	Year	Planned	Actual	Female	Male
Source: PCV, Counterpart, & Staff Reports	1999	264,792	300,343	103,800	92,925
Indicator/Description:	2000	301,000			
	2001	283,000			
	2002	261,800			
Comments: With added focus on integrating community activities as part of the PCV assignment, the baseline targets established in 1995 for FY 1999 have been adjusted upwards from 98,229 to 264,792. This can also be attributed to an increased number of community level training activities related to income generation, business skills and improved literacy affecting large population areas.	2003	242,100			
	2004	224,000			

Performance Data Table IR2-c

Objective: Enhance communities' capabilities to conduct low-cost, grassroots sustainable development projects.			
Objective ID: 940-001-01			
Approved:		Country/Organization: Peace Corps Small Project Assistance (SPA) Program	
Result Name: IR2: Effective implementation of economic growth activities by local communities.			
Indicator: Local resources generated annually by economic growth activities			
Unit of Measure: \$ equivalents of labor, supplies / materials, and local currency	Year	Planned	Actual
	1999	857,724	1,229,220
Source: PCV, Counterpart, & Staff Reports	2000	1,250,000	
Indicator/Description:	2001	1,193,000	
	2002	1,103,500	
	2003	1,021,000	
Comments: Local resources of \$913,088 enabled communities to leverage an additional \$316,132 from local and state government, and national and international NGOs, such as World Bank, Eurasia Fund, Jan Hus Foundation, British Council, German-Poland Foundation and the Dutch Embassy. Emphasis on community-level training events requiring lower community contributions continues. With increased focus on integrating community activities as part of the PCV assignment, the baseline targets established in 1995 for FY 1999 have been adjusted upwards from \$856,119 to \$857,724.	2004	945,000	

Performance Data Table IR2-d

Objective: Enhance communities' capabilities to conduct low-cost, grassroots sustainable development projects.					
Objective ID: 940-001-01					
Approved:		Country/Organization: Peace Corps Small Project Assistance (SPA) Program			
Result Name: IR2: Effective implementation of economic growth activities by local communities.					
Indicator: Number of individuals trained in skills related to economic growth activities					
Unit of Measure: # people trained	Year	Planned	Actual	Female	Male
Source: PCV, Counterpart, & Staff Reports	1999	5,500	5,652	3,488	2,164
Indicator/Description:	2000	6,450			
	2001	6,200			
	2002	6,100			
Comments: It is expected that the number of individuals trained will continue to increase through FY 2000, then gradually decrease as available funding diminishes.	2003	5,700			
	2004	5,300			

Performance Data Table IR3-a

Objective: Enhance communities' capabilities to conduct low-cost, grassroots sustainable development projects.			
Objective ID: 940-001-01			
Approved:		Country/Organization: Peace Corps Small Project Assistance (SPA) Program	
Result Name: IR3: Effective implementation of environmental activities by local communities.			
Indicator: Annual number of activities related to the environment			
Unit of Measure: # individual activities	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: PCV, Counterpart, & Staff Reports	1999	104	171
Indicator/Description:	2000	175	
	2001	165	
	2002	160	
Comments: With increased focus on integrating community activities as part of the PCV assignment, the baseline targets established in 1995 for FY 1999 have been adjusted upwards from 39 to 104.	2003	145	
	2004	135	

Performance Data Table IR3-b

Objective: Enhance communities' capabilities to conduct low-cost, grassroots sustainable development projects.					
Objective ID: 940-001-01					
Approved:		Country/Organization: Peace Corps Small Project Assistance (SPA) Program			
Result Name: IR3: Effective implementation of environmental activities by local communities.					
Indicator: Number of people served annually by environmental activities					
Unit of Measure: # individual beneficiaries	Year	Planned	Actual	Female	Male
Source: PCV, Counterpart, & Staff Reports	1999	61,743	138,048	72,244	65,804
Indicator/Description:	2000	138,500			
	2001	125,500			
	2002	116,000			
Comments: With increased focus on integrating community activities as part of the PCV assignment, the baseline targets established in 1995 for FY 1999 have been adjusted upwards from 42,630 to 61,743. This can also be attributed to an overall increase in sector activity, several large-scale, environmental education and public awareness campaigns, and an increase in ecotourism related activities.	2003	107,500			
	2004	100,000			

Performance Data Table IR3-c

Objective: Enhance communities' capabilities to conduct low-cost, grassroots sustainable development projects.			
Objective ID: 940-001-01			
Approved:		Country/Organization: Peace Corps Small Project Assistance (SPA) Program	
Result Name: IR3: Effective implementation of environmental activities by local communities.			
Indicator: Local resources generated annually by environmental activities			
Unit of Measure: \$ equivalents of labor, supplies / materials, and local currency	Year	Planned	Actual
	1999	152,712	327,839
Source: PCV, Counterpart, & Staff Reports	2000	330,000	
Indicator/Description:	2001	282,000	
	2002	261,000	
	2003	242,000	
Comments: With increased focus on integrating community activities as part of the PCV assignment, the baseline targets established in 1995 for FY 1999 have been adjusted upwards from \$133,292 to \$152,712. In FY 1999, communities were able to leverage \$57,000 above their local resources from third party domestic and international sources.	2004	224,000	

Performance Data Table IR3-d

Objective: Enhance communities' capabilities to conduct low-cost, grassroots sustainable development projects					
Objective ID: 940-001-01					
Approved:		Country/Organization: Peace Corps Small Project Assistance (SPA) Program			
Result Name: IR3: Effective implementation of environmental activities by local communities.					
Indicator: Number of individuals trained in environmental skills					
Unit of Measure: # people trained	Year	Planned	Actual	Female	Male
Source: PCV, Counterpart, & Staff Reports	1999	2,848	4,045	2,149	1,905
Indicator/Description:	2000	4,800			
	2001	5,100			
	2002	4,900			
Comments: With increased focus on integrating community activities as part of the PCV assignment, the baseline targets established in 1995 for FY 1999 have been adjusted upwards from 2,200 to 2,848. It is expected that the number of individuals trained in ecotourism, environmental education and agroforestry will continue to increase through FY 2001, then gradually decrease as available funds diminish and Peace Corps posts with established environmental programs reach graduation stage.	2003	4,700			
	2004	4,350			

Performance Data Table -IR4

Objective: Enhance communities' capabilities to conduct low-cost, grassroots sustainable development projects					
Objective ID: 940-001-01					
Approved:		Country/Organization: Peace Corps Small Project Assistance (SPA) Program			
Result Name: IR4: Annual numbers of people trained in local civic organizations or NGOs world-wide.					
Indicator: Number of individuals trained from individual communities and organizations					
Unit of Measure: # people trained	Year	Planned	Actual	Female	Male
Source: PCV, Counterpart, & Staff Reports	1999	2,281	2,369	904	1,465
Indicator/Description:	2000	2,420			
	2001	2,660			
	2002	2,460			
Comments: It is expected that the number of individuals trained - representing individual communities and local organizations – will continue to increase by 10% annually through FY 2001, then decrease gradually as available funding diminishes.	2003	2,275			
	2004	2,100			

R4 Part III: Resource Request

		<u>FY-2002</u>
1.	Salaries	
	a. SPA Program Coordinator	74,647
	b. SPA Program Assistant	<u>33,279</u>
		107,926
2.	Benefits (28% of Salary)	30,219
3.	Staff/Consultant Travel	
	Airfare: 20 round trips @ \$2,500 per	50,000
	Per Diem: 20 trips @ 12 days @ \$200 per	<u>48,000</u>
		98,000
4.	Transportation	0
5.	Rent/Utilities	0
6.	Printing/Materials Development	35,000
7.	Personnel Contracts/Consultant Costs	
	PSC - 12 trip x 15 days @ \$250 per day	45,000
8.	Supplies and Materials	10,000
9.	Equipment	0
10.	HCN/PCV Training from Central Funds	
	Africa (All Activity Areas)	79,600
	Asia/Pacific/Near East (All Activity Areas)	75,800
	Latin America/Carib (All Activity Areas)	85,000
	East Europe (All Activity Areas)	58,000
	NIS (All Activity Areas)	54,200
	PDM Workshops Worldwide	<u>25,000</u>
		377,600
11.	Monitoring and Evaluation (10% of Training)	<u>65,760</u>
	Sub-total:	<u>769,505</u>
12.	Overhead Costs (15%)	115,426
13.	SPA Grants	
	Africa	885,000
	Asia/Pacific/Near East	315,000
	Latin America/Caribbean	405,000
	Eastern Europe	235,000
	NIS	<u>475,000</u>
		2,315,000
	Total:	<u>3,199,931</u>

FY-2002 SPA GRANT REQUEST

AFRICA

FY2002 Request

Benin	\$50,000
Burkina Faso	\$30,000
Cameroon	\$20,000
Cape Verde Islands	\$10,000
Cote d'Ivoire	\$70,000
Gabon	\$30,000
The Gambia	\$40,000
Ghana	\$60,000
Guinea - Conarky	\$100,000
Kenya	\$70,000
Lesotho	\$30,000
Madagascar	\$50,000
Malawi	\$20,000
Mali	\$30,000
Mauritania	\$15,000
Mozambique	\$15,000
Namibia	\$25,000
Niger	\$15,000
Senegal	\$30,000
South Africa	\$75,000
Tanzania	\$20,000
Togo	\$40,000
Zambia	\$20,000
Zimbabwe	\$20,000
Bureau Total:	\$885,000

ASIA / NEAR EAST & PACIFIC

Jordan	\$25,000
Morocco	\$90,000
Kiribati	\$10,000
Mongolia	\$15,000
Nepal	\$50,000
Papua New Guinea	\$10,000
Philippines	\$20,000
Solomon Islands	\$10,000
Thailand	\$15,000
Tonga	\$50,000
Vanuatu	\$5,000
Samoa	\$15,000
Bureau Total:	\$315,000

LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

Belize	\$10,000
Bolivia	\$40,000
Dominican Republic	\$60,000
Eastern Caribbean	\$40,000
Ecuador	\$20,000
El Salvador	\$50,000
Guatemala	\$40,000
Guyana	\$10,000
Haiti	\$10,000
Honduras	\$10,000
Jamaica	\$10,000
Nicaragua	\$40,000
Panama	\$20,000
Paraguay	\$30,000
Suriname	\$15,000
Bureau Total:	\$405,000

EASTERN EUROPE

Bulgaria	\$100,000
Baltics (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania)	\$10,000
Macedonia	\$50,000
Romania	\$50,000
Slovak Republic	\$25,000
Bureau Total:	\$235,000

NEWLY INDEPENDENT STATES

Armenia	\$40,000
Kazakhstan	\$80,000
Kyrgyzstan	\$35,000
Moldova	\$50,000
Russia/Moscow	\$50,000
Russia/Far East	\$60,000
Turkmenistan	\$25,000
Ukraine	\$100,000
Uzbekistan	\$35,000
Region Total:	\$475,000

Supplemental Information Annexes

Environmental Impact

Activity:	Peace Corps Small Projects Assistance Program.
Special Objective:	940-001-01: To enhance communities' capabilities to conduct low-cost, grassroots, sustainable development projects.
Component One:	No new undertakings in any of the SPA Program's activity areas are anticipated that may require additional, or revisions to, the existing environmental determinations.
Component Two:	All activities are in compliance with their corresponding IEEs, Ces or Eas.

Updated Framework Annex

Activity: Peace Corps Small Projects Assistance Program.
Special Objective: 940-001-01: To enhance communities' capabilities to conduct low-cost, grassroots, sustainable development projects.

Intermediate Result 1: Effective implementation of health and water activities by local communities—specifically, projects involving water system installation, latrine construction, and the provision of health services and facilities. Indicators include:

- the annual number of SPA activities conducted;
- the number of people served annually by these activities;
- the amount of local resources generated annually for each activity;
- the number of individuals trained in the areas of health and water sanitation.

Intermediate Result 2: Effective implementation of economic growth activities by local communities—specifically, education, food production and small business projects. Indicators include:

- the annual number of SPA activities conducted;
- the number of people served annually by these activities;
- the amount of local resources generated annually for each activity;
- the number of individuals trained in the areas of economic development.

Intermediate Result 3: Effective implementation of environmental activities by local communities—specifically, projects focusing on environmental awareness campaigns, educational materials production, sustainable agriculture and the upgrading of parks and nature preserves. Indicators include:

- the annual number of SPA activities conducted;
- the number of people served annually by these activities;
- the amount of local resources generated annually for each activity;
- the number of individuals trained in the areas of environment.

Intermediate Result 4: Strengthened local organizational capacity to implement sustainable development activities. The indicator used is the annual number of people trained in local civic organizations or NGOs world-wide. Note that this indicator is a proxy indicator since determining impact through analysis of each organization served would be time-consuming and prohibitively costly.

Non-Presence Countries (NPCS) Annex

Activity: Peace Corps Small Projects Assistance Program.
Special Objective: 940-001-01: To enhance communities' capabilities to conduct low-cost, grassroots, sustainable development projects.

The Peace Corps currently administers Small Projects Assistance Programs in eighteen non-USAID presence posts. There are eight posts in Africa (Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde Islands, Gabon, Mauritania, The Gambia and Togo). In Latin America and the Caribbean, SPA operates in Belize, Eastern Caribbean (Grenada, St. Lucia, Dominica, St. Vincent, and Antigua) and Suriname. There are also SPA programs in Thailand, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Kiribati, Tonga and Vanuatu.

In FY-1999, a total of 291 SPA community grant activities were implemented in non-presence areas, utilizing approximately \$499,000 of the SPA Grant and technical assistance program resources.

For FY-2002, based on the latest information that the Peace Corps has available on country program continuation and growth, projected new Volunteer inputs, posts' capacity to administer SPA Programs (both Grant and technical assistance) and projections on what the level of requested support will be, we anticipate a resource requirement of \$580,000 in non-presence countries.

Voluntary Annex 1: Success Stories

Activity: Peace Corps Small Projects Assistance Program.
Special Objective: 940-001-01: To enhance communities' capabilities to conduct low-cost, grassroots, sustainable development projects.

Relating to IR1: Community Health Training

In **Togo**, a Theater Tour was organized and carried out in the local language of Bassar by a Volunteer working with The Dynamic Collective of Youth for a United Africa. This production shared information about HIV/AIDS with residents of six villages in the district of Bankjeli and raised awareness of the disease and modes of transmission. The communities are now aware of positive steps they can take to protect themselves, and an active youth group has gained motivation and experience in community service and effective methods of health care training.

In **Turkmenistan**, the "Healthy Future Project" helped purchase equipment and provide training for health professionals and area residents to reduce rates of infant and maternal mortality in the rural communities served by Bairum Ali Hospital Birthing Center and outpatient clinics. More than 250 women a month view videos on nutrition and care of young children, and receive pamphlets produced at the hospital. The health information campaign has spurred other creative efforts as hospital staff have expressed interest in developing materials on their own, covering a variety of health topics.

Another interesting activity took place in **Honduras** and focused on the identification and use of indigenous medicinal plants to treat respiratory infections and diarrhea. With assistance from local specialists and two other organizations (Auxiliar de Enfermeria and CESAMO San Marcos de Colon) a Volunteer conducted a two day training program for community health workers and local residents that distributed and discussed the "Manual of 50 Popular Medicinal Plants of Honduras". Participants learned techniques for preparing healing treatments and nutritious recipes that used low-cost locally available food items that maximize children's intake of various nutrients. The activity is an excellent example of collaboration with other health assistance organizations, empowering local technical specialists and encouraging the sustainable use of available resources to improve health care.

Relating to IR1: Construction of Wells, Storage Tanks, Reservoirs, and Water Flow Systems

In **Benin**, a cistern was built to hold water during the dry season and allow the Social Center of Djidja to continue cultivating fruits and vegetables, thereby providing more stable nutrition options for clients year-round. In fact, women who wish to garden will soon learn specific skills, such as growing plants for seeds, rotating crops and composting. In addition, the reserve water is being used by women and children during baby weighings and nutritional recuperation sessions, as well as by orphans and women who participate in Apprentice Center activities.

Relating to IR1: Health Clinic Construction

SPA funds have also been used to assist communities where health care is available, but at a level that does not meet the needs of a changing population. In Bantankountou Maounde, **Senegal**, the "health hut" serving more than 4,000 people was functional only during daylight hours, making examinations and treatments taking place in the evening difficult when performed by candlelight or kerosene lamp. This issue was named a high priority by the health committee and after thorough research, the option of installing a solar panel to provide electricity for the clinic was chosen. SPA funds were used to purchase, transport and install the solar panel and lights, which now make evening service and around-the-clock emergency care possible for this busy clinic. With photovoltaic power generation, the clinic will be able to use a small refrigeration unit to store polio and other vaccines and medicine, or operate a VCR to communicate health lessons by video. To ensure the sustainability of this improvement, the entire health committee was trained in the operation and maintenance of the solar panel system.

Relating to IR1: Other Infrastructure Support

In **Suriname**, an airstrip in Donderskamp was in serious disrepair, forcing residents to undertake a six to ten hour boat trip to the nearest health care facility. SPA funds, coupled with the community contribution, were used to repair the airstrip and purchase basic equipment to maintain it. This community activity leveraged the Suriname Department of Civil Aviation into pledging support to hire a small maintenance crew and care for the new equipment so that the renovated airstrip will remain functional in the future. Medical Mission planes have already begun landing at Donderskamp, transporting a doctor and supplies. In case of medical emergency, patients can now reach the capital with much greater speed.

Another noteworthy health project provided funding for construction of a medical incinerator, now in use in **Morocco**. The activity grew out of the efforts of a Volunteer, working with staff from hospitals in Tendara and Bouarfa, to manage the biohazardous medical waste generated by the hospitals that were previously disposed of in the municipal waste dumps. Incineration has proven a safer and more thorough disposal system than burial, and should lessen the risk of disease transmission. Training associated with this project helped increase awareness of the dangers in treating medical waste, the importance of proper waste disposal and technical operation of the incinerator.

Relating to IR2: Classroom Construction, Rehabilitation and Maintenance

A SPA grant can often help a school community obtain basic services, which, in turn, can lead to further development. One activity enabled the Svibe school in **Zimbabwe** to receive access to electricity which will allow them to institute evening study hours and seek funding from other sources for computer equipment. Another project took place in **Kenya**, where SPA funds leveraged twice the amount in community contributions to add furniture to classrooms in St. Peter's Secondary School, and build a water tank and laboratory area. The water tank enabled the safe utilization of the attached laboratory while the laboratory itself will provide a foundation for higher achievement by students in science subjects and potentially leverage acquisition of more advanced scientific equipment in the future.

Relating to IR2: Vocational Training

A Volunteer in **Dominica** collaborated with a local organization enabling youth to participate in the CALLS personal and vocational development program. Students learned hygienically sound food preparation, cooking and food service skills and management techniques. SPA funds helped purchase cooking equipment and textbooks that will be used to prepare meals for children at the partner organization's Day Care Center when youth seminars are not taking place. By the end of this activity, several students were employed at guest houses or food service establishments.

In other examples, youth in **Nicaragua** learned wood working, artisan craft skills, accounting and marketing strategies in an activity supported by SPA funds and an area NGO. Tefisi Youth Group in **Tonga** had the option of learning the businesses of catering or tailoring; students of a vocational school in **Papua New Guinea** learned furniture construction and functional wood working. In conjunction with C.A.R.E. Canaries (**St. Lucia**), SPA also supported the purchase of electrical skills manuals used by youth-at-risk learning to perform electrical or appliance repair work.

Relating to IR2: Instructional Materials and Equipment

An activity in **Jordan** translated an NGO training manual into Arabic with support from SPA and several partner NGOs. The translated manual was used to conduct a workshop that was well-received and spurred many requests for copies. Members of projects and organizations that were highlighted in the publication have benefited from the exposure, and there has been a tremendous exchange of experience and information between various Ministries and aid organizations beginning or continuing work in small business development and microfinance.

Occasionally, SPA funds are used to help fund equipment purchases that enhance curriculum, make possible the distribution of supplementary materials, and improve school communication and efficiency. To this end, staff at a secondary school in Velingrad, **Bulgaria** received a SPA grant and helped raise funds in the community to contribute towards the purchase of a photocopy machine to duplicate tests and lesson materials. Students at a school in **Kazakhstan** also received a SPA grant to help purchase a copy machine, printer and computer supplies in order to publish a monthly newspaper. In the process, students are learning desktop publishing techniques, newspaper production and project management skills. They have been an example to other students and community members of free speech and free press - ideas that are still changing at the local level.

Relating to IR2: Non-formal Education and Youth Development

In **Mongolia**, SPA helped fund a targeted education campaign in an area with one of the highest student drop-out rates in the country. These sessions attempted to enable youth who had been forced to leave school to herd family livestock, to reach Mongolia's minimum competency level in seven subjects. For those not yet at the minimum competency level, one goal of the project was to raise the visibility and desirability of education and its benefits, thereby increasing the potential for youths to continue their studies. Attaining this level of education will afford youth more employment options, greater self-esteem and the potential for future higher education.

In **Guinea**, a project to provide a "Foyer des Jeunes Filles" combined a SPA grant with community funds to purchase a sewing machine, knitting needles, and embroidery circles to help young girls learn to create, dye, and decorate cloth and clothing. While this activity could have been categorized as vocational training, the sewing skills were not primarily income generating. They served as a means of achieving solidarity and pride while increasing the sustainability of the group, its center and French literacy classes - which are valued by the girls and the community.

Relating to IR2: Income generation/Employment

The women of Balingsoela, **Suriname** were trained in several crocheting and sewing techniques used for decorating garments and tablecloths for sale or use. Two skilled women from a nearby village had the opportunity to train a large group and learn basic teaching methods. The need for this type of group training experience was evidenced by the Volunteer's report that stated, "... Women did not believe that it would really happen, so only 70 women signed up for the training. When the teachers arrived, an additional 20 to 30 women wanted to join the class."

After the training, the women decided to form their own crochet group and continue learning new pieces.

In a successful activity involving youth, boys and girls of the Santa Cruz 4-H club in **Belize** demonstrated a high degree of motivation and responsibility working together as a group, initiating a source of income for their school and helping improve the nutrition in their town by raising chickens and preparing a garden as after-school activities. By the end of the year, they had made enough money selling chickens to the community and surrounding areas that the school was able to open a bank account to generate interest. Moreover, the Volunteer reported that the personal development, leadership skills, and sense of accomplishment displayed by students during this project was even more important than the economic benefits.

Relating to IR3: Environmental Education

An excellent example of SPA funds leveraging community contributions and more substantial donations by additional outside sources took place in **Poland** as a project supporting the Risk Abatement Center for Central and Eastern Europe (RACE). SPA funds accounted for less than ten percent of project contributions, yet showed an early commitment that helped ensure the publication of conference proceedings on "Contaminated Land Problems in Central and Eastern Europe" and the booklet, "The Municipal Role in Solving Contaminated Land Problems". Both publications were widely distributed in an attempt to raise awareness of issues surrounding the reuse of contaminated sites and to improve linkages between interested groups from the European Union, Central and Eastern Europe.

Relating to IR3: Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity

In the IAP region, a Volunteer in **Guatemala** received a SPA grant to assist the development committee of the Parque Nacional Volcán de Pacaya (PNVP). Funds were used to improve the trail to the volcano and install signs in addition to holding workshops to stimulate and empower local communities in the continued management of the project. During these sessions, area

residents discussed current and future benefits of park improvements, including new sources of income, the opportunity to celebrate and share their culture and traditions, and improved ability to manage and sustain their natural resources and biodiversity.

Relating to IR4: Civic Organizations and NGOs Assisted

In Ouidah, **Benin**, a SPA grant helped support business and accounting training conducted by a Peace Corps Volunteer for a group of women-operated cooperatives, most of whose members are illiterate. The cooperatives were struggling in attempts to track their records, communicate with extension personnel and were severely handicapped in the decision making flexibility. Twenty women from five participating cooperatives underwent the accounting training using a “symbol system” to track their records of expenses and evaluate financial performance. Following the training, the Volunteer reported a new enthusiasm in the cooperatives marked by a regular use of the new book keeping system, the ability of members who did not attend the training to readily pick up and understand the ledger reports and a greater sense of trust and confidence in the coop members charged with record keeping.

In **Guatemala**, a Peace Corps Volunteer organized a training for forty (M-17/F-23) employees of FAFIDESS, a local institution working with small business women and communal banks. The training, followed by the publication of a manual, was intended to provide FAFIDESS staff with the knowledge they would need to work effectively with rural communal banks and rural area development issues, including human rights. Other topics included basic managerial and administration techniques, non-formal education and communication skills, activity evaluation techniques, presentation and organizational skills. Following the workshop, participants expressed confidence in their ability to be able to communicate and serve communal banks in the rural areas.

Voluntary Annex 2: Countries Participating in the SPA Program

Activity: Peace Corps Small Projects Assistance Program.
 Special Objective: 940-001-01: To enhance communities' capabilities to conduct low-cost, grassroots, sustainable development projects.

Total Peace Corps Posts Participating in the SPA Program in 1999:² Regional Breakdown (NP = USAID non-presence countries)

Africa (AF)	Inter-America and the Pacific (IAP)	Europe, Mediterranean, and Asia (EMA)
Benin (NP) Burkina Faso (NP) Cameroon (NP) Cape Verde Islands (NP) Cote d'Ivoire (NP) Gabon Ghana Guinea Conakry Kenya (NP) Lesotho Madagascar Malawi Mali (NP) Mauritania Mozambique Namibia Senegal South Africa Tanzania (NP) The Gambia (NP) Togo Uganda Zambia Zimbabwe	(NP) Belize Bolivia Dominican Republic (NP) Eastern Caribbean (6 countries) Ecuador El Salvador Guatemala Guyana Haiti Honduras Jamaica (NP) Kiribati Nicaragua Panama (NP) Papua New Guinea Paraguay (NP) Samoa (NP) Solomon Islands (NP) Suriname (NP) Tonga (NP) Vanuatu	Armenia Baltics (3 countries) Bulgaria Jordan Kazakhstan Kyrgyzstan Macedonia Moldova Mongolia Morocco Nepal Philippines Poland Romania Russia/Moscow Russia/Far East Slovak Republic (NP) Thailand Turkmenistan Ukraine Uzbekistan
25 Posts (38%) total	21 Posts (31%) total	21 Posts (31%) total

Currently, SPA operates in 19 countries that are not supported by a USAID Mission. Nine are in Africa, nine in IAP and one in EMA.

²These 67 posts actually encompass 73 different countries. In the IAP Region, the Eastern Caribbean includes Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent. In the EMA Region, the Baltics includes Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. On the other hand, one country in EMA, Russia, has been divided into 2 posts.

Voluntary Annex 3: SPA Outcomes, Indicators, and Examples

Program: Peace Corps Small Projects Assistance Program.

Special Objective: 940-001-01: To enhance communities' capabilities to conduct low-cost, grassroots, sustainable development projects.

Outcome	Indicators	Examples
Basic Needs	Improvements in water/sanitation, health care, housing, nutrition, shelter and security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School latrines constructed • Health clinic refurbished
Skills and Knowledge	Acquisition and/or application of the skills required to carry out tasks or assume responsibilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocational students construct school furniture • Maintenance of latrines by community members • Application of soil conservation techniques by hillside farmers
Resources	Financial, material, and human resources mobilized or leveraged	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community raises funds to contribute to school renovation • Municipal govt. agrees to donate land for a community library
Income/Employment	Income from new or increased production, marketing, value added; jobs created/improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Six women and their families increase income from sale of bread • Five students who received training in carpentry obtain jobs
Basic Education	Improvements in educational facilities and materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of classroom facilities where girls can receive training in sewing, health education and literacy • Repair of school heating facilities so classes continue uninterrupted
Self-esteem	Recognition of personal value and a sense of one's potential (self-worth and confidence)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrated ability of youth to take on and carry out tasks and responsibilities • Greater willingness of women to speak up in group/public meetings • More respect sought for rights/agreements
Attitudes/Behavior	Change in social conduct with respect to individuals, groups, situations or environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More participation of women in community decision-making • Elders recognize youth group activities as valuable contributions to the community • Greater awareness of environmental issues among school children.
Group Solidarity	Identification of common goals shared by community or group members; willingness to cooperate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various members of an environmental group articulate the same plans and goals • Community members work in teams to dig ditches and lay pipes for a new water system
Planning/Management	Application of a systematic approach to designing, conducting, and evaluating projects or activities; capacity to keep records and document activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members of an NGO develop a strategic plan • Students and teachers work together to develop a project proposal and budget for a new resource center
Linkages/Networking	Relations or affiliations (formal and informal) with other groups or institutions that share common interests/goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource Center obtains environmental information via Internet linkages • Women's groups from throughout the region affiliate and hold annual congresses

Voluntary Annex 4: FY 1999 SPA Funds Utilization by Country

Program: Peace Corps Small Projects Assistance Program.
 Special Objective: 940-001-01: To enhance communities' capabilities to conduct low-cost, grassroots, sustainable development projects.

The majority of SPA resources obligated by Peace Corps during FY 1999 – approximately \$2.1 million – were provided to posts as grant funds. In addition to the funds provided to posts for grant activities, about \$400,000 in technical assistance funds supported host country national participation in Peace Corps-organized training events. This amount was 15 percent of total program expenses in FY 1999.

Administrative costs – including staff salaries and benefits, materials development, and overhead – accounted for five percent of total FY 1999 program expenses. The following table displays the total SPA funds, both grant and technical assistance, utilized in FY 1999, by country.³

AFRICA		IAP – Americas		EMA Region	
Benin	62,367.88	Belize	7,132.62	Morocco	92,432.01
Burkina Faso	37,713.79	Bolivia	45,537.62	Jordan	19,612.24
Cameroon	68,341.75	Dominican Rep.	73,300.00	NE/No.Afr	112,044.25
Cape Verde	2,442.38	Eastern Caribbean	44,447.00	Mongolia	17,967.91
Cote d'Ivoire	78,347.30	Ecuador	27,054.26	Nepal	51,936.50
Gabon	10,285.62	El Salvador	75,192.50	Philippines	19,982.00
Gambia	44,652.61	Guatemala	70,000.00	Thailand	13,967.63
Ghana	59,508.25	Haiti	4,688.77	Asia	103,854.04
Guinea	118,625.20	Honduras	21,600.87	The Baltics	16,449.84
Kenya	59,784.90	Nicaragua	36,816.14	Bulgaria	67,283.62
Lesotho	31,753.22	Panama	26,624.36	Macedonia	6,014.35
Madagascar	48,999.99	Paraguay	34,846.29	Poland	97,999.59
Malawi	25,627.76	Suriname	18,589.43	Romania	69,856.39
Mali	23,348.33	IAP-Americas	485,829.86	Slovak Republic	55,962.28
Mauritania	14,460.62			Europe	313,566.07
Mozambique	10,000.00	IAP - Pacific		Armenia	36,128.13
Namibia	25,561.82	Kiribati	13,099.79	Kazakhstan	63,450.29
Senegal	33,943.30	Papua New Guinea	10,697.23	Kyrgyzstan	25,561.88
South Africa	29,321.89	Solomon Islands	11,406.88	Moldova	50,000.00
Tanzania	21,347.32	Tonga	80,600.00	Russia-Moscow	84,999.12
Togo	65,535.79	Vanuatu	2,241.14	Russia-Far East	32,484.05
Uganda	2,422.12	Western Samoa	19,500.00	Turkmenistan	20,705.07
Zambia	16,614.54	IAP-Pacific	137,545.04	Ukraine	99,949.00
Zimbabwe	24,777.46			Uzbekistan	37,366.02
AF Region Total:	935,783.84	IAP Region Total:	623,374.90	NIS	450,643.56
				EMA Total:	980,107.92
PC/W Field Support⁴	40,860.00			World Totals:	2,580,126.66

³ The table does not include PC/W administrative costs. This financial information is based on the end-of-year close-out reports received from Peace Corps posts.

⁴ The line item for PC/W Field Support represents costs associated with sending PC/W staff or contractors to the field in support of technical assistance activities.